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(54) 【発明の名称】 高速歯切加工ですぐれた耐チッピング性を発揮する表面被覆炭化タングステン基超硬合金製むく 歯切工具

(57)【要約】

【課題】 高速歯切加工ですぐれた耐チッピング性を発揮する表面被覆炭化タングステン基超硬合金製むく歯切工具を提供する。

【解決手段】 炭化タングステン基超硬合金基体の表面に 0.5~7 μmの平均層厚で硬質被覆層を蒸着形成してなる表面被覆炭化タングステン基超硬合金製むく歯切工具において、前記炭化タングステン基超硬合金基体を、リング状内側部と刃部を含むリング状外側部とで異なった成分組成を有する炭化タングステン基超硬合金で構成し、かつ上記外側部を、上記内側部の炭化タングステン基超硬合金のもつ比重に比して5~10%小さい比重を有する炭化タングステン基超硬合金で構成し、さらに、上記炭化タングステン基超硬合金基体の全体厚さを(外径×1/2ー中心孔径×1/2)で現した場合、上記外側部の厚さを前記全体厚さの20~60%に相当する厚さとする。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 炭化タングステン基超硬合金基体の表面 に 0.5~7μmの平均層厚で硬質被覆層を蒸着形成してなる表面被覆炭化タングステン基超硬合金製むく歯切工具において、

上記炭化タングステン基超硬合金基体を、リング状内側 部と刃部を含むリング状外側部とで異なった成分組成を 有する炭化タングステン基超硬合金で構成し、

かつ上記外側部を、上記内側部の炭化タングステン基超 硬合金のもつ比重に比して5~10%小さい比重を有する炭化タングステン基超硬合金で構成し、

さらに、上記炭化タングステン基超硬合金基体の全体厚さを(外径×1/2-中心孔径×1/2)で現した場合、上記外側部の厚さを前記全体厚さの20~60%に相当する厚さとしたこと、を特徴とする高速歯切加工ですぐれた耐チッピング性を発揮する表面被覆炭化タングステン基超硬合金製むく歯切工具。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、歯切加工を高速 20 で行なった場合にも、歯面を構成する逃げ面とすくい面の交わる切刃稜線部にチッピング(微小欠け)の発生なく、すぐれた歯切性能を長期に発揮する表面被覆炭化タングステン基超硬合金製むく歯切工具(以下、被覆超硬歯切工具という)に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、自動車や航空機、さらに各種駆動装置などの構造部材として各種歯車が用いられているが、近年これら歯車の歯形の歯切加工に、図1に概略斜視図で例示される形状の被覆超硬歯切工具(ソリッドホ 30ブ)、すなわち炭化タングステン基超硬合金基体(以下、超硬基体という)の表面に0.5~7μmの平均層厚で硬質被覆層を化学蒸着および/または物理蒸着してなるなる被覆超硬歯切工具が用いられるようになっている。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】一方、近年の歯切加工に対する省力化および省エネ化、さらに低コスト化の要求は強く、これに伴い、歯切加工は切削機械の高性能化とも相俟って高速化の傾向にあるが、上記の従来被覆超 40 硬歯切工具においては、これを通常の条件での歯切加工に用いた場合には問題はないが、これを高速歯切条件で用いると、高速回転に伴って発生する微小な振動ぶれが原因で、特に歯面のすくい面と逃げ面の交わる切刃稜線部にチッピングが発生し易くなり、この結果比較的短時間で使用寿命に至るのが現状である。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】そこで、本発明者等は、 上述のような観点から、上記の従来被覆超硬歯切工具に 着目し、これを高速歯切条件で用いた場合にも、歯面に 50

おける切刃稜線部がすぐれた耐チッピング性を発揮する 被覆超硬歯切工具を開発すべく研究を行った結果、被覆 超硬歯切工具を構成する超硬基体を、長さ方向に沿って リング状内側部と刃部を含むリング状外側部とに分け て、それぞれ異なった組成の炭化タングステン基超硬合 金(以下、超硬合金という)で構成し、かつ前記外側部 を構成する超硬合金のもつ比重を、前記内側部の超硬合 金のもつ比重に比して5~10%小さい比重として、相 対的に前記外側部の重さを前記内側部のそれに比して小 さいものとすると共に、前記超硬基体の全体厚さを(外 径×1/2-中心孔径×1/2)で現した場合、前記外 側部の厚さを前記全体厚さの20~60%に相当する厚 さとすると、この結果の被覆超硬歯切工具においては、 高速回転に伴って発生する振動ぶれが著しく抑制される ようになり、きわめて安定した回転モーメントを示すこ とから、特に歯面の切刃稜線部におけるチッピング発生 が防止され、すぐれた切削性能を長期に亘って発揮する ようになる、という研究結果が得られたのである。

【0005】この発明は、上記の研究結果に基づいてなされたものであって、超硬基体の表面に $0.5\sim7~\mu$ m の平均層厚で硬質被覆層を蒸着形成してなる被覆超硬歯切工具において、上記超硬基体を、リング状内側部と刃部を含むリング状外側部とで異なった成分組成を有する超硬合金で構成し、かつ上記外側部を、上記内側部の超硬合金のもつ比重に比して $5\sim10$ %小さい比重を有する超硬合金で構成し、さらに、上記超硬基体の全体厚さを(外径 $\times1/2$ ー中心孔径 $\times1/2$)で現した場合、上記外側部の厚さを前記全体厚さの $20\sim60$ %に相当する厚さとしてなる、高速歯切加工ですぐれた耐チッピング性を発揮する被覆超硬歯切工具に特徴を有するものである。

【0006】なお、この発明の被覆超硬歯切工具を構成 する上記超硬基体における上記外側部の上記内側部に対 する相対比重差割合および相対厚さ割合は実験結果に基 づいて定めたものであり、したがって、前記外側部の前 記内側部との相対比重差の割合が5%未満であったり、 またこれが10%を超えたりしても高速切削時に回転振 動ぶれが発生するよになるものであり、さらに前記外側 部の相対厚さ割合が全体厚さの20%未満でも、またこ れが60%を超えても高速切削時に所望の回転振動ぶれ 抑止効果を得ることができないことから、それぞれ前記 外側部の相対比重差の割合を5~10%、相対厚さの割 合を全体厚さの20~60%と定めたのである。また、 同じくこれを構成する硬質被覆層の平均層厚を0.5~ 7 μπに限定したのは、その平均層厚が 0. 5 μπ未満で は所望の耐摩耗性向上効果が得られず、一方その平均層 厚が7μπを越えると、切刃稜線部にチッピングが発生 し易くなる、という理由によるものである。

【0007】さらに、この発明の被覆超硬歯切工具を構成する硬質被覆層としては、組成式: (Tilx Alx)

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Nおよび同(T i i i i A l x) C i i N Y(ただし、原子比で、X は 0.35~0.70、Y は 0.5~0.99を示す)を有する T i と A l の複合窒化物 [以下、(T i i A l) N で示す] および複合炭窒化物 [以下、(T i i A l) C N で示す] のうちのいずれか、あるいは両方で構成された単層または複層からなる硬質被覆層の適用が望ましい。

[0008]

【発明の実施の形態】つぎに、この発明の被覆超硬歯切 工具を実施例により具体的に説明する。まず、原料粉末 10 として、いずれも1~3 μmの平均粒径を有するWC粉 末、TiC粉末、ZrC粉末、VC粉末、TaC粉末、 NbC粉末、Cr3 C2 粉末、TiN粉末、TaN粉 末、およびСо粉末を用意し、これら原料粉末を、表1 に示される配合組成に配合し、ボールミルで72時間湿 式混合し、乾燥して、内側部形成用混合粉末A~Eおよ び外側部形成用混合粉末a~eを調製し、ついで、これ ら混合粉末を表2に示される組み合わせで、かつ100 MPa の圧力で同じく表2に示される相対厚さの圧粉 体にプレス成形し、この圧粉体を6Paの真空中、温 度:1400℃に1時間保持の条件で焼結して、外径: 85mm×中心孔径:40mm×長さ:125mmの超 硬合金製丸棒素材を形成し、この素材から機械加工に て、外径:80mm×長さ:120mmの全体寸法をも ち、3条右捩れ×20溝の図1に示されるソリッドホブ 形状をもち、さらに同じく表2に示される内側部厚さお よび外側部厚さをもった本発明超硬基体A-1~A-8 および比較超硬基体 $a-1\sim a-4$ をそれぞれ製造し た。なお、比較超硬基体 $a-1\sim a-4$ は、いずれもこ れを構成する超硬合金の外側部の相対比重差割合および 30 相対厚さ割合のうちの少なくともいずれかの割合がこの 発明の範囲から外れたものである。また、表2には、超 硬基体の外側部の相対比重差割合および相対厚さ割合を 示した。

【0009】ついで、これら超硬基体A-1~A-8およびa-1~a-4を、アセトン中で超音波洗浄し、乾燥した状態で、それぞれ図2に概略説明図で示される通常のアークイオンプレーティング装置に装入し、一方カソード電極(蒸発源)として種々の成分組成をもったT

i-Al合金を装着し、装置内を排気して0.5Paの 真空に保持しながら、ヒーターで装置内を500℃に加 熱した後、Arガスを装置内に導入して10PaのAr 雰囲気とし、この状態で超硬基体に一800Vのバイア ス電圧を印加して超硬基体表面をArガスボンバート洗 浄し、ついで装置内に反応ガスとして、窒素ガス、また はメタンガスと窒素ガスを導入して6Paの反応雰囲気 とすると共に、前記超硬基体に印加するバイアス電圧を -200Vに下げて、前記カソード電極とアノード電極 との間にアーク放電を発生させ、もって前記超硬基体A $-1 \sim A - 8$ および $a - 1 \sim a - 4$ のそれぞれの表面 に、表3に示される目標組成および目標層厚の(Ti. Al) N層および/または(Ti, Al) CN層からな る硬質被覆層を蒸着することにより、本発明被覆超硬歯 切工具1~8および比較被覆超硬歯切工具1~4をそれ ぞれ製造した。

【0010】なお、上記の本発明被覆超硬歯切工具1~8および比較被覆超硬歯切工具1~4について、硬質被 覆層の組成については、オージェ分光分析装置を用い、またその層厚については、走査型電子顕微鏡を用いて断面測定したところ、それぞれ目標組成および目標層厚と 実質的に同じ値(層厚については5点平均の平均層厚と比較)を示した。

【0011】つぎに、上記の本発明超硬歯切工具 $1\sim8$ および比較超硬歯切工具 $1\sim4$ を用いて、材質がJIS・SCr420Hの低合金鋼にして、モジュール:1.75、圧力角:17.5度、歯数:33、ねじれ角:36度左捩れ、歯丈:5.86mm、歯幅:15.5mmの寸法および形状をもった歯車の加工を、

so 切削速度(回転速度):450m/min、

送り: 3. 2 mm/rev、

加工形態: クライム、シフトなし、ドライ (エアーブロー)、

の高速歯切加工条件で行い、逃げ面摩耗幅が0.10mmに至る(使用寿命)までの歯車加工数を測定した。この測定結果をそれぞれ表3に示した。

[0012]

【表1】

	種別		-		配合	組成	(質:	1 %)				焼結後比重
1	金が	Со	TiC	ZrC	VC	TaC	NbC	Cr ₃ C ₂	TiN	TaN	wc	(g/cm³)
内側	Α	13. 0	6. 5	2. 0		1. 5	10. 0	1	1. 5	ı	残	11. 2
部形	В	13. 5	5. O	1. 0	1	2. 0	9. 0	2. 0	1, 5	1. 0	残	11. 5
内側部形成用混合粉末	c	12. 0	7. 5	2. 5	1	7. 5	1. 5	3. O	0. 5	2. 5	残	11. 7
混合	D	12. 0	10. 0	ı	1	10. 0	1. 0	-	1. 0	1	残	11. 8
末	E	8. 0	ı	ı	1	2. 0	-	0. 5	ı	1	残	14. 8
外側	a	20. 0	17. 0	1	0. 3	1	_	0. 3	ı	1	残	10. 2
側部形成用混合粉末	b	16. 0	9. Ç	3. 0	_	_	8. 0	2. 0	2. 0	3. 0	残	10. 4
成用	С	17. 0	14. 0			4. 0	1, 0	_	1. 0	1	残	10. 9
混合	d	15, 0	11.0	1. 5	0. 5	4. 0	3. 5	_	0. 5	1. 5	残	11. 0
末	е	13. 5	2. 0	_	0. 5	ı	_	0. 5	_	1	残	13. 7

[0013]

【表2】

				12	₹ ∠]		
種	種別		外側部 形成用 混合粉 末記号	内側部 厚さ (mm)	外側部 厚さ (mm)	外側部 の相対 比重差 割合 (%)	外側部 の相対 厚さ 割合 (%)
	A-1	Α	a	15	5	9	25
	A-2	Α	b	14	6	7	30
本	8-8	В	ь	13	7	10	35
本発明超硬基体	A-4	В	c	12	8	5	40
硬	A-5	С	C	11	9	7	45
体	A-6	С	d	10	10	6	50
	A-7	D	С	9	11	8	55
	A-8	E	е	8	12	7	60
比	a-1	A	C	12	8	3Ж	40
較超	a-2	С	а	12	8	13Ж	40
較超硬基:	a-3	D	d	16	4	7	20%
体	a-4	D	d	7	13	7	65 %

(表中、※印は本発明範囲から外れた値を示す)

[0014]

40 【表3】

			硬 質 被 覆 層										-	
		超硬			第1層					第2層			歯車加工数	
種類	511	基体 記号		目標組成	(原子比)		目標層厚		目標組成	(原子比)		目標	(個)	
			Τī	AI	С	N	(µm)	Tì	Al	C	Z	層厚 (μm)		
	1	A-1	0. 30	0. 70	-	1. 00	0. 6	-	_	1	_	-	1270	
本	2	A-2	0. 55	0. 45	_	1. 00	2. 0	_	_	-	-	_	1320	
本発明被覆超硬齒切工具	3	A-3	0. 45	0. 55	0. 05	0. 95	4. 0	-	_	_	_		1500	
種	4	A-4	0. 50	0. 50	0. 20	0. 80	7. 0	1	_	ı	ı	1	1380	
硬	5	A-5	0. 65	0. 35	_	1. 00	2. 0	0. 35	0. 65	-	1. 00	2. 0	1620	
和.	6	A-6	0. 35	0. 65	0. 20	0. 80	3. 5	0. 55	0. 45	0. 50	0. 50	2. 5	1200	
具	7	A-7	0. 60	0. 40	0. 50	0. 50	1. 0	0. 65	0. 35	-	1. 00	4. 0	1500	
	8	A-8	0. 40	0. 60		1. 00	1. 5	0. 50	0. 50	0. 10	0. 90	1. 5	1450	
比	1	a-1	0. 55	0. 45	_	1. 00	2. 0			1	1	-	480個で使用寿命	
比 較歯 被切	2	a-2	0. 50	0. 50	0. 20	0. 80	7. 0	_	_	_	1	-	530個で使用寿命	
超具	3	a-3	Q. 35	Ω. 65	0. 20	0. 80	3. 5	0. 55	0. 45	0, 60	0. 50	2. 5	680個で使用寿命	
硬	4	a-4	0. 40	0. 60		1. 00	1. 5	0. 60	0. 50	0. 10	0, 90	1. წ	620個で使用寿命	

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(表中、使用寿命は切刃稜線部に発生したチッピングが原因)

[0015]

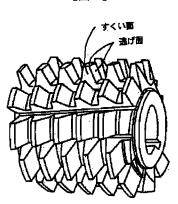
【発明の効果】表2、3に示される結果から、本発明被 覆超硬歯切工具1~8は、いずれもこれを構成する超硬 基体の外側部の相対比重差割合および相対厚さ割合を適 正な値とすることにより高速切削時の回転振動ぶれの発生を抑制でき、きわめて安定した回転モーメントが得られるようになることから、特に歯面における切刃稜線部にチッピングの発生なく、すぐれた耐摩耗性を長期に亘って示すようになるのに対して、比較被覆超硬歯切工具1~4に見られるように、超硬基体の外側部の相対比重20一十年に見られるように、超硬基体の外側部の相対比重20一十年に見られるように、超硬基体の外側部の相対比重20一十年に見られるように、超硬基体の外側部の相対比重20一十年に見られるように、超硬基体の外側部の相対比重20一十年に見られるように、超硬基体の外側部の相対比重20一十年に見られるように、超硬基体の外側部の相対比重20一十年に見られるように、超硬基体の外側部の相対比重20一十年に見られるように、超硬基体の外側部の相対比重20一十年に見られるように、超速を関連を関連を関連を関連を関連を表現的で表現を表現的であるというに対しませている。 較的短時間で使用寿命に至ることが明らかである。上述のように、この発明の被覆超硬歯切工具は、低合金鋼などの歯車の通常の条件での歯切加工は勿論のこと、特に高硬度鋼などの歯車の高速歯切加工でもすぐれた耐チッピング性を示し、すぐれた耐摩耗性を長期に亘って発揮するものであるから、歯切加工の高速化、並びに省力化および省エネ化、さらに低コスト化に十分満足に対応できるものである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

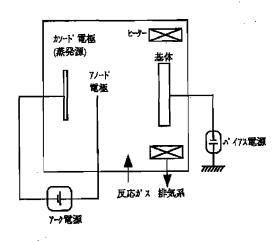
30 【図1】被覆超硬歯切工具(ソリッドホブ)の概略斜視図である。

【図2】アークイオンプレーティング装置の概略説明図である。

【図1】



【図2】



フロントページの続き

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(54) SURFACE COATING TUNGSTEN CARBIDE-BASE CEMENTED CARBIDE GEAR CUTTING TOOL SHOWING EXCELLENT CHIPPING RESISTANCE AT HIGH-SPEED GEAR CUTTING MACHINING

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a surface coating tungsten carbide-base cemented carbide gear cutting tool showing excellent chipping resistance at high-speed gear cutting machining. SOLUTION: In this surface coating tungsten carbide-base cemented carbide gear cutting tool made by evaporating a hard coating layer on the surface of a tungsten carbide-base cemented carbide base substance at an average layer thickness of 0.5 to 7 μ m, the tungsten carbide-base cemented carbide base substance is made of tungsten carbide-base cemented carbide having different compositions at a ring-shaped inside portion and at a ring-shaped outside portion including an edge portion. The outside portion is made of a tungsten carbide-base cemented carbide having a specific gravity of 5 to 10% smaller than that of the tungsten carbide-base cemented carbide of the inside portion. When the whole thickness of the gear cutting tool is expressed by (an outer diameter \times 1/2 - a center hole diameter \times 1/2), the thickness of the outside portion is made to be 20 to 60% of the whole thickness.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the pure [made from surface coating tungsten carbide radical cemented carbide] crisp tool which comes to carry out vacuum evaporation formation of the hard enveloping layer by 0.5–7-micrometer average thickness on the front face of a tungsten carbide radical cemented carbide base It constitutes from tungsten carbide radical cemented carbide which has the component presentation in which the ring-like inside section differed the above-mentioned tungsten carbide radical cemented carbide base from the ring-like lateral part containing a cutting part. And it constitutes from tungsten carbide radical cemented carbide which has specific gravity small 5 to 10% as compared with the specific gravity in which the tungsten carbide radical cemented carbide of the above-mentioned inside section has the above-mentioned lateral part. Furthermore, the thing for which thickness of the above-mentioned lateral part was made into the thickness equivalent to said 20 – 60% of whole thickness when the whole above-mentioned tungsten carbide radical cemented carbide base thickness was expressed with (diameter xof outer-diameter x1/2-feed hole 1 / 2), The pure [made from surface coating tungsten carbide radical cemented carbide] crisp tool which demonstrates the chipping-proof nature which is high-speed crisp processing by which it is characterized, and was excellent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] Also when this invention performs crisp processing at high speed, there is no generating of a chipping (minute chip) in the cutting blade edge line part which the flank which constitutes a tooth flank, and a rake face cross, and it is related with the pure [made from surface coating tungsten carbide radical cemented carbide] crisp tool (henceforth a covering carbide gear cutter) which demonstrates the outstanding crisp engine performance at a long period of time.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, chemical vacuum deposition and/or the becoming covering carbide gear cutter which comes to carry out a physical vapor deposition are used in a hard enveloping layer by 0.5–7-micrometer average thickness on the front face of the covering carbide gear cutter of an automobile, the aircraft, and the configuration illustrated by crisp processing of these gearings' tooth form with an outline perspective view in recent years at <u>drawing 1</u> although various gearings are further used as structural members, such as various driving gears, (solid hob), i.e., a tungsten carbide radical cemented carbide base, (henceforth a superhard base).

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] On the other hand, although the demand of low-cost-izing is strong to the laborsaving and energy saving to crisp processing in recent years, and a pan and crisp processing has high performance-ization of a cutting machine in the inclination of improvement in the speed conjointly in connection with this In the above-mentioned conventional covering carbide gear cutter, when this is used for crisp processing on the usual conditions, it is satisfactory, but when this is used on high-speed crisp conditions, minute oscillating blurring generated with high-speed rotation is the cause. The present condition is becoming easy to generate a chipping in the cutting blade edge line part which especially the rake face of a tooth flank and a flank cross, and resulting in a use life comparatively as a result for a short time.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Then, this invention person etc. pays his attention to the above-mentioned conventional covering carbide gear cutter from the above viewpoints. The result of having inquired the covering carbide gear cutter which demonstrates the chipping-proof nature excellent in the cutting blade edge line part in a tooth flank being developed also when this is used on high-speed crisp conditions, The superhard base which constitutes a covering carbide gear cutter is divided into the ring-like inside section and the ring-like lateral part containing a cutting part along the die-length direction. It compares with the specific gravity in which the cemented carbide of said inside section has the specific gravity which the cemented carbide which consists of tungsten carbide radical cemented carbide (henceforth cemented carbide) of a presentation different, respectively, and constitutes said lateral part has. As specific gravity small 5 to 10% While making weight of said lateral part small as compared with it of said inside section relatively If thickness of said lateral part is made into the thickness equivalent to said 20 - 60% of whole thickness when said whole superhard base thickness is expressed with (diameter xof outer-diameter x1/2-feed hole 1 / 2) In the covering carbide gear cutter of this result, oscillating blurring generated with high-speed rotation comes to be controlled remarkably. Chipping generating especially in the cutting blade edge line part of a tooth flank was prevented, and the research result of having continued at a long period of time and coming to demonstrate the outstanding cutting-ability ability was obtained from the angular moment stabilized extremely being shown.

[0005] In the covering carbide gear cutter which this invention is made based on the above-mentioned research result, and comes to carry out vacuum evaporationo formation of the hard enveloping layer by 0.5-7-micrometer average thickness on the front face of a superhard base It constitutes from cemented carbide which has the component presentation in which the ring-like inside section differed the above-mentioned superhard base from the ring-like lateral part containing a cutting part. And it constitutes from cemented carbide which has specific gravity small 5 to 10% as compared with the specific gravity in which the cemented carbide of the above-mentioned inside section has the above-mentioned lateral part. Furthermore, when the whole above-mentioned superhard base thickness is expressed with (diameter xof outer-diameter x1/2-feed hole 1 / 2), it has the description in the covering carbide gear cutter which demonstrates the chipping-proof nature which is high-speed crisp processing which becomes as thickness equivalent to said 20 – 60% of whole thickness, and was excellent in the thickness of the above-mentioned lateral part.

[0006] In addition, the relative specific gravity difference rate and relative thickness rate to the above-mentioned inside section of the above-mentioned lateral part in the above-mentioned superhard base which constitutes the covering carbide gear cutter of this invention are defined based on an experimental result, therefore, the percentage of a relative specific gravity difference with said inside section of said lateral part is less than 5%, or Moreover, it is what becomes ** which rotational-vibration blurring generates at the time of high speed cutting even if this exceeds 10%. Furthermore, the relative

thickness rate of said lateral part at least less than 20% of whole thickness from the ability of the desired rotational–vibration blurring suppression effectiveness not to be acquired at the time of high speed cutting, even if this exceeds 60% The rate of relative thickness was determined for the rate of the relative specific gravity difference of said lateral part as 20 – 60% of whole thickness 5 to 10%, respectively. Moreover, having limited the average thickness of the hard enveloping layer which similarly constitutes this to 0.5–7 micrometers will be based on the reason for becoming easy to generate a chipping in a cutting blade edge line part, if the wear–resistant improvement effectiveness of a request of the average thickness in less than 0.5 micrometers is not acquired but the average thickness exceeds 7 micrometers on the other hand. [0007] furthermore, as a hard enveloping layer which constitutes the covering carbide gear cutter of this invention Empirical formula: (Ti1–XAIX) N and ** (Ti1–XAIX) C1–YNY (however, by the atomic ratio) X – 0.35 to 0.70, and Y – 0.5–0.99 — being shown — below compound nitride [of Ti and aluminum that it has (Ti, aluminum) Application of the hard enveloping layer which consists of either of] and compound carbon nitride [CN (Ti, aluminum) shows hereafter] which are shown by N, a monolayer which consisted of both, or a double layer is desirable.

[8000]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Below, an example explains the covering carbide gear cutter of this invention concretely. First, WC powder which all has the mean particle diameter of 1-3 micrometers as raw material powder, TiC powder, ZrC powder, VC powder, TaC powder, NbC powder, and Cr3 C2 Powder, Prepare TiN powder, TaN powder, and Co powder, and blend these raw material powder with the combination presentation shown in Table 1, it carries out wet blending with a ball mill for 72 hours, and it dries. Mixed powder A-E for inside section formation and mixed powder a-e for lateral part formation are prepared. Subsequently It is the combination shown in Table 2 in these mixing powder, and they are 100MPa(s). Carry out press forming to the green compact of the relative thickness similarly shown in Table 2 by the pressure, and this green compact is sintered on condition that maintenance at temperature:1400 degree C among a 6Pa vacuum for 1 hour. The 125mm round bar material made from cemented carbide is formed. outer-diameter: -- diameter of 85mmx feed hole: -- 40mmx die-length: -- By machining, it has an outer-diameter:80mmx die-length:120mm overall dimension from this material, this invention superhard base A-1 to A-8 and the comparison superhard base a-1 to a-4 which had the solid hob configuration shown in drawing 1 of three-article right twist x20 slot, and had the inside section thickness and lateral part thickness which are shown in Table 2 still the more nearly same were manufactured, respectively. In addition, as for inside [it is the relative specific gravity difference rate and relative thickness rate of a lateral part of cemented carbide which all constitute this], one of rates separates from the comparison superhard base a-1 to a-4 from the range of this invention at least. Moreover, the relative specific gravity difference rate and relative thickness rate of a lateral part of a superhard base were shown in Table 2. [0009] These superhard bases A-1 to A-8, and a-1 to a-4 in subsequently, the condition of having cleaned ultrasonically and dried in the acetone It inserts in the usual arc ion plating system shown in drawing 2 in an approximate account Fig., respectively. Equipping with the Ti-aluminum alloy which had various component presentations as a cathode electrode (evaporation source) on the other hand, exhausting the inside of equipment, and holding to a 0.5Pa vacuum After heating the inside of equipment at 500 degrees C at a heater, introduce Ar gas in equipment and it considers as 10Pa Ar ambient atmosphere. Impress the bias voltage of -800V to a superhard base in this condition, carry out Ar gas BOMBATO washing of the superhard base front face, and subsequently to in equipment, as reactant gas, while introducing nitrogen gas, or methane and nitrogen gas and considering as a 6Pa reaction ambient atmosphere Lower the bias voltage impressed to said superhard base to -200V, and arc discharge is generated between said cathode electrodes and anode electrodes. By vapor-depositing the hard enveloping layer which consists of N (Ti,

aluminum) layer and/or (Ti, aluminum) CN layer of the target system which has and is shown in Table 3 on said superhard base A-1 to A-8, and each front face of a-1 to a-4, and target thickness this invention covering carbide gear cutters 1-8 and the comparison covering carbide gear cutters 1-4 were manufactured, respectively.

[0010] In addition, when cross-section measurement was carried out [presentation / of a hard enveloping layer / thickness / the] using the scanning electron microscope about above-mentioned this invention covering carbide gear cutters 1–8 and comparison covering carbide gear cutters 1–4, using Auger-analysis equipment, the same values (the average thickness of the five-point average about thickness and comparison) were substantially indicated to be a target system and target thickness, respectively.

[0011] Next, use above-mentioned this invention carbide gear cutters 1–8 and comparison carbide gear cutters 1–4, and it is made the low alloy steel whose quality of the material is JIS-SCr420H. Module: A 1.75, pressure angle:17.5 degree, and number-of-teeth:33 and angle-of-torsion:36-degree left twist, Tooth depth: processing of a gearing with a dimension and a configuration (5.86mm and face-width:15.5mm)

Cutting speed (rotational speed): It carried out on the high-speed crisp processing conditions of 450 m/min, delivery:3.2 mm/rev, a processing gestalt:crime, shift nothing, and dry cleaning (Ayr blow) **, and the number of gearing processings until flank wear width of face results in 0.10mm (use life) was measured. This measurement result was shown in Table 3, respectively.

[0012] [Table 1]

	- Prí		配合組成 (質量%)										
1	量別	Co	T I C	ZrC	VC	TaC	NbC	Cr ₃ C ₂	TiN	TaN	wc	(g/cm³)	
内側	Α	13. 0	6. 5	2. 0	_	1. 5	10. 0	_	1. 5	-	殠	11. 2	
内側部形成用混合粉末	В	13. 5	5. 0	1. 0	-	2. 0	9. 0	2. 0	1. 5	1. 0	残	11. 5	
成用	С	12. 0	7. 5	2. 5	-	7. 6	1. 5	3. 0	0. 5	2. 5	残	11. 7	
混合	D	12. 0	10, 0	_	_	10. 0	1. 0	_	1. 0	_	残	11.8	
粉末	E	8. O	-		_	2. 0	_	0. 5	-	-	殘	14. 8	
外侧	a	20. 0	17. 0	_	0. 3	_		0. 3		_	残	10. 2	
部形	b	16. 0	9. Q	3. 0	_	_	8. 0	2. 0	2. 0	3. O	残	10. 4	
成用	c	17. 0	14. 0	_	_	4. 0	1. 0	_	1. 0	-	残	10. 9	
外側部形成用混合粉末	d	15. 0	11. 0	1. 5	0. 5	4. 0	3. 5	_	0. 5	1. 5	残	11. 0	
	e	13. 5	2. 0	_	0. 5	_	_	0. 5	_	_	残	13. 7	

[0013] [Table 2]

種	別	内側部 形成用 混合粉 末記号	外側部 形成用 混合粉 末記号	内側部 厚さ (mm)	外側部 厚さ (mm)	外側部 の相対 比重差 割合 (%)	外側部 の相対 厚さ 割合 (%)
	A -1	Α	à	15	5	9	25
	A-2	Α	b	14	6	7	30
本	E-A	В	ь	13	7	10	35
光明超硬基体	A-4	В	c	12	8	5	40
硬	A-5	O	С	11	9	7	45
体	A-6	O	d	10	10	6	50
	A-7	۵	C	9	11	8	55
	A-8	ш	e	8	12	7	80
比	a-1	A	C	12	8	3※	40
較超	a-2	C	а	12	8	13%	40
較超硬基体	a-3	D	ď	16	4	7	20%
体	a-4	D	d	7	13	7	65%

(表中、※印は本発明範囲から外れた値を示す)

[0014]

[Table 3]

			硬質被獲層											
		超硬			第1層					第2層			 	
種類	51	基件記号		目標組成	(原子比)		目標層厚		目櫻組成	(原子比)		日標層厚	(個)	
			П	Ai	c	N	層 停 (μm)	Tì	AI	С	N	度序 (μm)		
	1	A-1	0. 30	0. 70	1	1. 00	0. 6	_	-	-	-	_	1270	
本	2	A-2	0. 55	0, 45	-	1. 00	2. 0	_	_	_	-	_	1320	
明	3	A-3	0. 45	0. 55	0. 05	0. 95	4. 0	_	-	_	_	-	1500	
本発明被覆超硬齒切工具	4	A-4	0. 50	0. 50	0. 20	0. 80	7. 0	_	_	_	1		1380	
硬	5	A-5	0. 65	0. 35	1	1. 00	2. 0	0. 35	0. 65	_	1. 00	2. 0	1620	
	6	A-6	0. 35	0. 65	0. 20	0. 80	3. 5	0. 55	0, 45	0. 50	0, 50	2. 5	1200	
エ 異	7	A-7	0. 60	0. 40	0. 50	0. 50	1. 0	0. 65	0. 35	_	1. 00	4. 0	1500	
	В	A-8	0. 40	0. 60	_	1. 00	1. 5	0. 50	0, 50	0. 10	0. 90	1. 6	1460	
比	1	a-1	0. 65	0. 45	-	1. 00	2. 0	***			_		480個で使用寿命	
比 較歯 被切	2	a-2	0. 60	0. 50	0. 20	0. 80	7. 0	_	-	_	_	_	530個で使用寿命	
超具	3	a-3	0. 35	0. 65	0. 20	0. 80	3. 5	0. 55	0. 45	0. 60	0. 50	2. 5	680個で使用寿命	
硬	4	e-4	0. 40	0. 60		1. 00	1. 5	0. 60	0. 50	0. 10	0. 90	1. 5	620個で使用寿命	

(表中、使用寿命は切刃稜線部に発生したチッピングが原因)

[0015]

[Effect of the Invention] this invention covering carbide gear cutters 1–8 from the result shown in Tables 2 and 3 Generating of rotational-vibration blurring at the time of high speed cutting can be controlled by making into a proper value the relative specific gravity difference rate and relative thickness rate of a lateral part of a superhard base that all constitute this. As opposed to continuing at a long period of time and the

abrasion resistance which does not have generating of a chipping in the cutting blade edge line part especially in a tooth flank, and was excellent in it from the angular moment stabilized extremely coming to be obtained coming to be shown If either separates from the range of this invention at least as for inside [it is the relative specific gravity difference rate and relative thickness rate of a lateral part of a superhard base], so that the comparison covering carbide gear cutters 1–4 may see It is clear to be unable to control generating of rotational–vibration blurring at the time of high speed cutting, but for a chipping to occur in a cutting blade edge line part owing to this rotational–vibration blurring, and to result in a use life comparatively as a result for a short time. As mentioned above, since the covering carbide gear cutter of this invention shows the chipping–proof nature which was especially excellent also in high–speed crisp processing of gearings, such as high degree–of–hardness steel, not to mention crisp processing on the usual conditions of gearings, such as low alloy steel, and continues and demonstrates the outstanding abrasion resistance at a long period of time, they are laborsaving and energy saving, and the thing that can respond to low cost–ization enough further at satisfaction at improvement in the speed of crisp processing, and a list.

[Translation done.]

[0023] [Table 1]

Example 1	[Table 1]	Components (wt%)						Bt Cor	nponent	Ms	Hc
Example 1		1									
Example 1		Co	WC	TiC	TaC	NbC	Other		_		
Example											
Example 1								, ,			
Example 3 10 67.6 10 8 4 Cr 0.4 22 45 86.8 275 Example 4 13 65 10 12 · · · 22 45 84.1 191 Example 5 13 64.4 10 12 · · Cr 0.6 22 45 86.5 182 Example 6 12 64 9 10 5 · 24 37.5 80.5 240 Example 7 12 63.8 9 10 5 Cr 0.2 24 37.5 79.5 253 Example 8 12 68 11 9 · · · 20 55 78.4 248 Example 9 12 67 11 9 · · Cr 1.0 20 55 78.1 260 Example 10 12 67.5 11 9 · · Cr 1.0 20 55 78.0 261 Example 11 10 74 8 7 · Tin 1 16 50 83.0 238 Example 11 10 74 8 7 · Tin 1 16 50 83.0 238 Example 12 13 59 12 14 · Tan 2 28 42.9 83.5 218 Comparative Example 2 Comparative 10 75 5 10 · · 15 33.3 85.0 241 Example 4 Comparative 10 75 5 11 8 4 · · 22 45.5 83.5 205 Example 5 Comparative 12 65 11 8 4 · · Tin 1 31 45.2 79.0 262 Example 6 Comparative 12 65 11 8 4 · · 23 47.8 94.2 220 Example 6 Comparative 12 68 11 9 · · · · 20 55 95.0 160 Example 7 Comparative 12 68 11 9 · · · · 23 39.1 84.8 170 Example 8 Comparative 12 68 9 14 · · · · 23 39.1 78.1 310 Example 9 Comparative 13 59 7 21 · · · 28 25 84.2 220 Comparative 15 68 69 9 14 · · · · · · · · 23 84.2 220 Example 10 Comparative 11 5 68 11 9 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Example 1	8	70	10	12		-	22	45	85.0	280
Example 4 13 65 10 12 · Cr 0.6 22 45 84.1 191 Example 5 13 64.4 10 12 · Cr 0.6 22 45 86.5 182 Example 6 12 64 9 10 5 · 24 37.5 80.5 240 Example 7 12 63.8 9 10 5 Cr 0.2 24 37.5 79.5 253 Example 8 12 68 11 9 · Cr 0.0 20 55 78.4 248 Example 9 12 67 11 9 · Cr 1.0 20 55 78.4 248 Example 10 12 67.5 11 9 · Cr 0.5 20 55 78.0 261 Example 11 10 74 8 7 · TiN 1 16 50 83.0 238 Example 12 13 59 12 14 · TaN 2 28 42.9 83.5 218 Comparative Example 1	Example 2	10	68	10	8	4		22	45	82.3	245
Example 4 13 65 10 12 · Cr 0.6 22 45 84.1 191 Example 5 13 64.4 10 12 · Cr 0.6 22 45 86.5 182 Example 6 12 64 9 10 5 · 24 37.5 80.5 240 Example 7 12 63.8 9 10 5 Cr 0.2 24 37.5 79.5 253 Example 8 12 68 11 9 · Cr 0.0 20 55 78.4 248 Example 9 12 67 11 9 · Cr 1.0 20 55 78.4 248 Example 10 12 67.5 11 9 · Cr 0.5 20 55 78.0 261 Example 11 10 74 8 7 · TiN 1 16 50 83.0 238 Example 12 13 59 12 14 · TaN 2 28 42.9 83.5 218 Comparative Example 1	Example 3	10	67.6	10	8	4	Cr 0.4	22	45	86.8	275
Example 6	Example 4	13	65	10	12	-	-	22	45	84.1	191
Example 7 12 63.8 9 10 5 Cr 0.2 24 37.5 79.5 253 Example 8 12 68 11 9 - - 20 55 78.4 248 Example 9 12 67 11 9 - Cr 1.0 20 55 78.1 260 Example 10 12 67.5 11 9 - Cr 0.5 20 55 78.0 261 Example 11 10 74 8 7 - TiN 1 16 50 83.0 238 Example 12 13 59 12 14 - TaN 2 28 42.9 83.5 218 Comparative Example 1 15 63 10 8 4 - 22 45.5 84.0 289 Example 2 Comparative Example 3 10 5 5 10 - - 15 33.3 85.0 241 <td>Example 5</td> <td>13</td> <td>64.4</td> <td>10</td> <td>12</td> <td>-</td> <td>Cr 0.6</td> <td>22</td> <td>45</td> <td>86.5</td> <td>182</td>	Example 5	13	64.4	10	12	-	Cr 0.6	22	45	86.5	182
Example 8 12 68 11 9 - - 20 55 78.4 248 Example 9 12 67 11 9 - Cr 1.0 20 55 78.1 260 Example 10 12 67.5 11 9 - Cr 0.5 20 55 78.0 261 Example 11 10 74 8 7 - TiN 1 16 50 83.0 238 Example 12 13 59 12 14 - TaN 2 28 42.9 83.5 218 Comparative Example 1 7 71 10 12 - - 22 45.5 84.0 289 Example 2 15 63 10 8 4 - 22 45.5 83.5 205 Example 3 Comparative Example 3 10 59 14 16 - TiN 1 31 45.2 79.0 262	Example 6	12	64	9	10	5	•	24	37.5	80.5	240
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